

The Confederate Citizen.

BY CARTER & SHANNON.

PAULDING, MISSISSIPPI, AUGUST 8, 1862.

VOLUME XXV. NO. 3.

PROFESSIONAL.

LOWRY & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
New Orleans, La.
WILL represent the County of Lauderdale
Marion, Tenn., &c., &c.

WATTS & HILL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CHAS. W. HILL,
DELMAR, TENN.

Oct. 17, 1862.

H. W. FOOTE,
JESTER OF THE PHAGE, SOLIETE PUBLIC
SCHOOL, NEW YORK.

COMMUNIST IN CHARGE,
DETACH. NEWTON COUNTY HOSPITAL,
NEWTON COUNTY, MISS.

WILL represent the County of Newton, Miss.

Oct. 17, 1862.

JAMES J. MORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.

WILL represent his clients in the several Courts of Georgia, and in the Circuit Court of Fulton County, Georgia, and in the State of Florida, and in the several Courts of the state of Florida.

Atlanta, Ga., July 10, 1862.

KYAN & CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.

WILL represent his partners in the practice of law in all the Courts of Georgia, and in the several Courts of the State of Georgia, and in the several Courts of the State of Florida.

Atlanta, Ga., July 10, 1862.

THOMAS M. GOWAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.

WILL represent his clients in the several Courts of Georgia, and in the several Courts of the State of Georgia, and in the several Courts of the State of Florida.

Atlanta, Ga., July 10, 1862.

B. H. MINNICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.

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W. P. HARRIS,
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CHARLES SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.

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ROBERT N. OGREN, JR.,
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ATLANTA, GA.

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B. E. EVANS, & H. LEACHMAN,
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GEO. T. SWAIN,
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ATLANTA, GA.

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JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHIEF,
ATLANTA, GA.

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LUCILLE S. PRATT,
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ATLANTA, GA.

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H. T. WATKINS, JR., & A. J. WALKER,
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Atlanta, Ga., July 10, 1862.

From the Belmont, Mo.
Partisan Rangers and Private Citizens
Captured by the Enemy.

The following important correspondence has taken place between Senator Cooke of Missouri, and the Secretary of War. The character of the enemy, and the importance of their General, as to the treatment to be measured out to Partisan Rangers, and the cruelty of their conduct in regard thereto, furnish private citizens render it important that the country should know officially how these things are regarded by the Administration.—The interpretation of the Secretary of War to the General in Charge, of Newton County, Miss., was as follows:

GENERAL'S INSTRUCTION.

July 15, 1862.

Hon. George W. Randolph,
Secretary of War:

Sir: I respectfully desire to know from you, whether the several Partisan Corps of Rangers now organized, or that may be organized in the several States of the Confederacy, are to be regarded as part of the Army of the Confederacy, and protect by the Government as such, and whether, if any, of said corps are engaged in battle, or otherwise, while in the service of the enemy, the Government will claim for them the same treatment as prisoners of war which is now exacted for prisoners belonging to our Provisional Army? Are not all corps of Partisan Rangers, organized by our authority, emphatically a part of the Confederate Army, and will they not be regarded as traitors?

I consider that it is not only the right but the duty of every loyal citizen in the Confederate States, to resist, by all means in his power, even to the death if necessary, the attempt of the enemy, in a body, or singly, to invade his domicile, or to capture his son, or that of his wife, child, ward or servant, or to take from him, against his will, any of his property; and, in making such resistance, whether armed or not, our citizens are protected by such an invading enemy, have the right to demand to be treated by the enemy as other prisoners of war, and will not this Government exert all its power, if necessary, to the end that its citizens are thus protected and treated?

This is a war waged against the sovereignty of the several States of the Confederacy, and against the lives, liberty, and property of every citizen yielding allegiance to the States and Government of their choice. In which they shall, such a war has no parallel in the history of Christen nations.

I respectfully request you to give me your opinion on the several points in this letter, in a form to be submitted to my constituents, to entitle them in regard to the extent of their rights and powers as viewed by this Government, so far as their Government will protect them in the exercise of those rights, which, to an intelligent freeman, are dearer than life itself.

Your early answer is respectfully requested.

With great respect,
John B. Clark.

(Signed.)

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, July 10, 1862.

Hon. John B. Clark, T. S. Senate:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to reply, that Partisan Rangers are a part of the provisional army of the Confederate States, subject to all the regulations adopted by its government, and entitled to the same protection as prisoners of war. Partisan Rangers are in no respect different from troops of the line, except that they are not brigaded, and are employed on detached services. They require strict discipline, and often co-operate to make them efficient, and without discipline they become a terror to their friends and contemptible in the eyes of the enemy.

With reference to your inquiry as to the protection which the Government will extend to private citizens taken in hostile territory, we can only say, that the enemy is to be regarded as an invader of our territory, and if captured and confined by the military authorities, should be treated as a prisoner of war.

Partisan Rangers are in no respect different from troops of the line, except that they are not brigaded, and are employed on detached services. They require strict discipline, and often co-operate to make them efficient, and without discipline they become a terror to their friends and contemptible in the eyes of the enemy.

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